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Multistep split double bench blasting method in two face blasting

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Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Republic Of Korea

Patent Family:

Priority Applications (No Type Date): KR 200144338 A 20010723

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

KR 2003009743 A 1 F42D-003/04

Abstract (Basic): KR 2003009743 A

NOVELTY - A multistep split double bench blasting method is provided to bore and blast large quantities of the base rock all together as controlling blasting pollution generated when boring and blasting a target base rock using explosives, that is, polluting elements such as blasting vibration, noise, flying of stone and damage of the blasting boundary.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The multistep split double bench blasting method in two face blasting comprises the steps of determining charge loading amount per slot and charge loading amount per blast suitable for standard of blasting pollution influence regulation; determining minimum burdens(1,2,3), space gaps(4,5,6) and hole lengths(12,13,14) of

first step; dividing height(11) of the step to be blasted by the determined height of the first step to split it into various steps(7,8,9) of second and third steps; and drilling the split steps, wherein drilling holes having hole length of the first step are arranged in the distance of the holes of the first step so that the drilling holes are drilled, drilling holes having hole length of the second step are arranged at a 1/2 position of the distance of the holes of the first step in case of second step split bench blasting process so that the drilling holes are drilled, and drilling holes having hole distance of the second step are arranged at a 1/3 position of the distance of the holes of the first step while drilling holes having hole length of the third step are arranged at a 2/3 position of the distance of the holes of the first step in case of third step split double bench blasting process so that the drilling holes are drilled.

PD; 1 DwgNo 1/10

Title Terms: MULTISTEP; SPLIT; DOUBLE; BENCH; BLAST; METHOD; TWO; FACE; BLAST

Derwent Class: Q79

International Patent Class (Main): F42D-003/04

File Segment: EngPI

(19) 대한민국특허청(KR) (12) 공개특허공보(A)

(51) Int. Cl. (11) 공개번호 특2003~0009743 (43) 공개일자 2003년02월05일 E420 3/04 (21) 출원번호 10-2001-0044338 (22) 출원일자 2001년07월23일 (71) 출원인 이동윤 서울 중앙구 면목8등 31-2 (72) 발명자 이동윤 서울 중량구 면목8동 31-2

심사원구 : 있음

(54) 2자유면 발파에서의 다단 분할 Double Banch 발파 공법

23

본 발명은 암반을 사면 또는 계단의 2자유면 상태에서 화약류를 이용하여 굴착하는 발파 공법에 관한 것으로, 더욱 상세하게는 암반의 사면 절취, 터파기, 암파쇄, 채광, 채석 등 화약류를 이용하여 대상 암반을 천공 발파 함때 발생되는 발파 공해 즉 발파 진동, 소음, 비석 및 발파 경계면 손상 등 공해 요소를 제어하면서 일시에 많은 량을 천공 발파하는 것을 목적으로 한다.

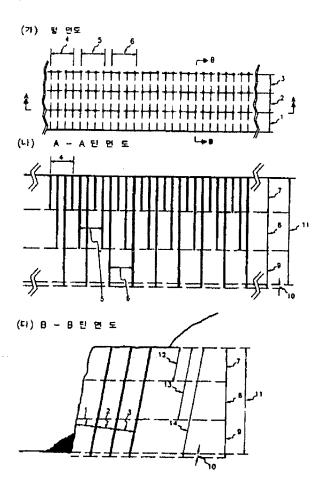
이를 위하여 본 발명은 당해 지역의 발파 공해 규제 및 관리 기준치 이내의 사용 폭약 지발당 장약량을 기준으로 이 지발당 장약량에 적합한 암반의 최소 저항선(1,2,3)과 공간 간격(4,5,6) 및 공심(12,13,14)을 결정하는 단계, 상기 단계 후 굴착 계획 계단의 높이(11)를 여러단(7,8,9)으로 분합하는 단계, 상기 단계 후 이 천공들을 각각의 최소 저항선 상에서 천공 장의 단수와 같이 공간 간격을 용 간격으로 나누어 배공하여 천공하고 지발 뇌관을 이용하여 제 1단부터 순차적으로 기폭 시키기 때문에 일시에 많은 굴착 량을 천공하여 발파 할 수 있어 작업 능률이 향상되고 발파 공해 제어가 용이하여 작 업의 안전성이 유지되며 파쇄 효율이 좋아져 소할 작업이 감소되므로 경제적인 발파 공법이다.

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420

자유면, 최소 저항선(Burden), 공 간격(Spacing), 계단 높이(Bench height), Subdrilling, 공심(Hole length),

BHH ...

도면의 긴단한 설명

- 도 1은 본 발명의 2단 분할 Double Bench 발파 공법 Pattern으로 영칭을 나타내는 설명도.
- 또 2는 본 발명의 3단 분할 Double Bench 발파 꽁벍 Pattern으로 영칭을 나타내는 설명도.
- 도 3은 본 발명의 2단 분할 Double Bench 발파 공법 장약, 기폭 순서 및 발파 순서를 나타낸 점화 Pattern 에시도.
- 도 4는 본 발명의 3단 분할 Double Bench 발파 공법 장약, 기폭 순서 및 발파 순서를 나타낸 점화 Pattern 에시도.
- 도 5는 종래의 Bench 발파 공법 예시도.
- 도 6a는 종래의 Bench 발파 공법 시공 순서 도로써 3단 분할 중 제 1단 천공 발파 예시도.
- 도 6b는 종래의 Bench 발파 공법 시공 순서 도로써 3단 분할 중 제 2단 천공 발파 예시도.
- 도 6c는 총래의 Bench 발파 광법 시공 순서 도로써 3단 분할 중 제 3단 천공 발파 예시도.
- 도 7은 중래의 Bench 발파시 계단 높이가 최소 저항선보다 극히 쿨 때 발생되는 Over hang 현상 설명 도.
- 도 8은 종래의 Bench 발파시 최소 저항선이 계단 높이보다 국히 콜 때 발생되는 Back break(Over break) 현상 설명도.
- 〈도면 주요 부분에 대한 부호 설명)

1 : 제 1열 최소 저항선

2 : 제 2열 최소 저항선

3 : 제 3열 최소 저항선

4 : 제 1단 공 간격

5 : 제 2단 공 간격

6 : 제 3단 공 간격

7 : 제 1단 높이

8 : 제 2단 높이

9 : 제 3단 높이

10 : Subdrilling높Ol

11 : 계단의 높이

12 : 제 1단 공심

13 : 제 2단 공심

14 : 쟤 3단 공심

발명의 상세한 설명

발명의 목권

발명이 속하는 기술 및 그 분야의 종래기술

본 발명은 암반을 사면 또는 계단의 2자유면 상태에서 화약류를 이용하여 교착하는 발파 공법에 관한 것으로, 더욱 상세하게는 암반의 사면 절취, 터파기, 암파쇄, 채광, 채석 등 화약류를 이용하여 대상 암반을 천공 발파 할때 발생되는 발파 공해 죽 발파 진동, 소음, 비석, 발파면 손상 등 공해 요소를 제어하면서 일시에 많은 량을 천공 발파 할 수 있는 방법에 관한 것이다.

종래의 암반 2 자유면 에 적용하는 발파 공법으로는 제발 발파 법, 집중 발파 법, 계단식 발파 법 등 이 있다.

이와 같은 종래의 발파 공법을 살펴보면 첫째, 제발 발파 법은 일반적으로 단일 발파 공용 가지고 발파 하지 않으며, 여러 개의 발파 공을 동시에 발파하는 방법이다. 이 방법은 제발 발파 효과에 의해 발파 효물을 높일 수는 있으나 다량의 폭약이 동시에 폭발되므로 발파 진동, 소음,비산 및 발파 경계면 손상 이 크므로 장소에 따라 적용 제한을 받는다.

둘째, 집중 발파 방법은 최소 저항선이 커지면 천공 지통도 최소 저항선에 비례하여 크게 하지 않고 작은 지름의 공들을 간격을 즐게 하여 여러개 천공하여 발파하면 큰 저항선에 대해서도 발파가 가능하다. 이렇게 큰 저항선에 대해 작은 천공 지름으로 집중하여 천공하여 발파하는 방법을 조합 발파 또는 집중 발파라 한다. 이 발파 방법의 장점은 1) 천공 비가 절약된다. 2) 파괴 암의 분쇄가 적어진다. 3) 파괴 암석의 비산이 적다. 4) 암석이 강인하고 일정한 절리가 없는 암석에 이용할 수 있다. 5) 단일 발파보다 동일 장약량으로 많은 채석 황물 얻는다. 그러나 이 방법 역시 다랑의 폭약이 동시에 폭발되므로 발파 진동, 소음 및 발파 경계면 손상이 크므로 장소에 따라 적용 제한을 받는다.

또한 도 6a, 도 6b, 및 도 6c에 예시한 방법은 도 5에 예시한 방법에 비해 발파 공해에 대한 제어가 계단 분할 단수에 따라 다소 가능할 수 있으나, 도 8과 길이 최소 저항선이 계단 높이 보다 극히 쁠 때 발생되는 Back break 현상이 발생되어 발파 경계면 손상을 초래 할 수 있으며, 분할된 때 계단을 원공 발파할 때마다 파쇄 암석을 적재 운반 처리를 하고 원공 작업면을 준비해야 하므로 작업 공정이 지연되고 굴착 능률이 저하된다.

발명이 이루고자라는 기술적 과제

본 발명은 상기와 같은 문제점을 해소하기 위해 굴착 발파 지역의 진동 , 소음 및 비산 등 발파 공해 명 향의 규제 거준에 적합한 지발당 장막량으로 목적하는 양반을 발파 경계면 손상을 방지하면서 적정 파쇄 할 수 있는 미진동 발파 방법과 또한 일시에 많은 계획 채굴량을 파쇄할 수 있는 천공 및 발파 방법을 제공하는데 본 발명의 목적이 있는 것이다.

이와 같은 목적을 달성하기 위한 본 발명은, 최소 저항선에 적합한 천공 깊이를 제 1단으로 하여 2배수의 깊이를 제 2단, 3배수의 깊이를 제 3단으로 하는 여러단의 구획 분할을 시행하고 동일 장소에서 여러단을 중첩되게 동시에 천공하여 발파하는 방법을 제공하는데 있다.

본 발명의 다른 목적은 천공의 공좌 위치를 각 열의 최소 저항 선상에서 공간 간격을 천공 깊이의 상기 분할 단수로 나눈 동일 간격으로 배치하므로써 분할 구획된 상부 단이 먼저 폭발 할 때 나중 기폭 되는 하부 단의 천공을 자유 면으로 활용하여 발파 경계면 의 손상을 방지하고 소량의 폭약으로 암반 피쇄 목 적을 달성 할 수 있는 장약 방법을 제공하는데 있다.

본 발명의 또 다른 목적은 발파 진동 및 소용 영향을 제어하기 위하여 상기 천공에 장약된 폭약을 전기 뇌관 또는 비전기식 뇌관의 시차를 이용하여 지발당 장약량을 조절하여 순차적으로 기푹 시키는 발파 방법을 제공하는데 있다.

발명의 구성 및 작용

이라 첨부된 도면에 의해 삼세히 설명하면 다음과 같다.

도 1은 본 발명의 암반 사면 또는 계단을 2자유면 상태에서 2단 분할 Double Bench 발파 공법을 나타내는 설명도이며, 도 2는 3단 분할Double Bench 발파 공법을 나타내는 설명도로써 도 1 및 도 2의 (가)는 천공 배치 평면도, (나)는 A-A 단면도, (다)는 B-B단면을 나타낸 그렇이다.

는 발명은 국학 대상 양반을 2자유면 상태에서 화약류를 사용하여 발파하는 방법으로 발파로 인하여 발생되는 진동, 소음 및 비산 몸에 대하여 발파 공해 영향 규제 기준에 적합한 공당 장약량 및 지발당 장약양을 결정하고 이 결정된 장약량으로 적정 파쇄 되는 최소 저항선 거리(1)와 공간 간격(4)과 제1단(7)의 천공 깊이(12)를 결정하는 단계, 상기 단계 후 굴학 목적하는 암반을 일시에 발파할 계단의 높이(11)를 먼저 결정된 제 1단의 높이로 나누어 여러 단으로 분할하여 제 2단(8), 제 3단(9)으로 분할하는 단계와 이 분합된 계단을 천공하는 방법으로 먼저 자유 면으로 부터 상기 단계에서 결정된 최소 저항선 상(1),(2),(3)에 먼저 제 1단(7)공상(12)의 천공들을 제 1단 공간격(4)으로 배치하여 천공하고 도 1의 2단 분할 Double Bench 발파 공법의 경우는 제 1단 공간격(4)의 1/2위치에 제 2단(8) 공심(13)의 천공을 배치하여 천공하며 도 2의 3단 분할Double Bench 발파 공법의 경우는 제 1단 공간격(4)의 1/2위치에 제 2단(8) 공심(13)의 천공을 배치하여 천공한다.

본 발명의 장약 방법은 또 1의 2단 분할 Double Bench 발파 공법의 경우는 제 1단(7)발파시 제 2단 천공이 공구멍(Slot hole)으로 자유면 역할을 하고 도 2의 3단 분할 Double Bench 발파 공법의 경우는 제 1단(7)발파시 제 2단 및 제 3단 천공이 공구멍(Slot hole)으로 자유면 역할을 하며 제2단 발파 시는 제 3단 천공이 공구멍(Slot hole)으로 자유면 역할을 하며 제2단 발파 시는 제 3단 천공이 공구멍(Slot hole)으로 자유먼 역할을 하기 때문에 하단에 비하여 상단의 참약량을 10%~30%적게 조절하여 장약하여도 동일한 발파 효과를 얻을 수 있다. 따라서 상단 장약량의 결감과 상단 장약량 과다로 인한 비산이 방지된다.

도 3 은 본 발명의 2단 분할 Double Bench 발파 공법의 뇌관 기폭 및 발파 순서를 나타낸 점화 Pattern 예시도, 도 4는 본 발명의 2단 분할 Double Bench 발파 공법의 뇌관 기폭 및 발파 순서를 나타낸 점화 Pattern 예시도 이며 뇌관의 기폭 순서는 자유 면으로 부터 후퇴하면서 전열의 상단부터 하단, 다음 열의 상단부터 하단 순서로 기폭 시키며 각 열의 점화 순서는 발파 장소의 주변 여건에 따라 비신 또는 소음 영향이 적은 방향이 전원 방향이 적은 방향이 적은 방향이 작은 방향이 작은 방향이 작은 방향이 주축으로 또한 비산 또는 소음 영향이 적은 방향이 우축인 경우는 우축부터 좌축 순서로 기폭 시킨다.

본 발명의 상기와 같은 천공 및 장약 방법을 미진동 발파에 적용할 경우는 허용 공당 장약량 및 지발당 장약량에 적합하게 계단의 높이(11)를 적게 하거나 계단의 분할 단수를 늘리므로 써 발파 진동, 소음 및 비산을 용이하게 재어할 수 있는 공법이다.

斯克奇 电压

이상에서 상승 한 바와 같이, 본 발명은 암반을 사면 또는 계단의 2자유면 상태에서 화약류를 이용하여 골착하는 발파 공법에 관한 것으로, 최소 저항선에 적합한 천공 깊이를 재 1단으로 하여 2배수의 깊이를 제 2단, 3배수의 깊이를 제 3단으로 하는 수단의 구획 분활을 시행하고 동일 장소에서 여러 단을 중첩되 게 동시에 천공하여 발파 하므로 써 각 단을 구분 발파할 때 버력을 처리해야 하는 공정이 필요 없으며 일시에 많은 채굴량을 확보 할 수 있어 작업 능물이 향상되고 경제적인 발파 방법이다.

또한, 암반 계단을 여러 단으로 구획 분할하여 교착 발파 지역의 진동 ,소음 및 비산 등 발파 공해 영향의 규제 기준에 적합한 지발당 장약량으로 목적하는 암반을 발파 할 수 있어 발파 공해를 효과적로 제어할 수 있으며 미진동 발파 호를 얻을 수 있다.

또한 분할 구획의 상단을 발파할 때 하단 천공이 공구멍(Slot hole)으로 자유면 역할을 하므로 장약량이 감소되고 Line-drilling에 의한 조갤 발파 효과를 얻을 수 있어 발파 경계면 손상을 방지할 수 있다.

또한, 하나의 계단을 다단으로 천공 깊이를 구획 분할하고 Double천공하여 분산 장막한 후 상단부터 순 차적으로 발파하므로 Over hang 현상과 Back break 현상이 방지되며 대괴의 발생이 적어 소할 작업량이 강소된다.

(57) 정구의 범위

경구함 1

교착 대상 양반을 2자유면 상태에서 화약류를 사용하여 발파하는 방법으로 발파로 인하여 발생되는 진동, 소음 및 비산 등에 대하여 발파 공해 영향 규제 기준에 적합한 공당 장약량 및 지발당 장약량을 결정하는 단계, 상기 결정된 장약량으로 적정 파쇄 되는 최소 저항선 거리와 공간 간격과 제 1단의 천공 깊이를 결정하는 단계, 상기 단계 후 굴착 목적하는 양반을 일시에 발파할 계단의 높이를 먼저 결정된 전기를 결정하는 단계, 상기 단계 후 굴착 목적하는 양반을 일시에 발파할 계단의 높이를 먼저 결정된 제 1단의 높이로 나누어 여러 단으로 분할하여 제 2단, 제 3단으로 분할하는 단계와 이 분할된 계단을 천공하는 방법으로 먼저 자유 면으로 부터 상기 단계에서 결정된 최소 저항선 상에 먼저 쟤 1단 공심의 천공들을 제 1단 공 간격으로 배치하여 천공하고 2단 분할 Bench 발파 공법의 경우는 제 1단 공 간격의 1/2위치에 제 2단 공심의 천공을 배치하여 천공하며 3단 분할 Double Bench 발파 공법의 경우는 제 1단 공간격의 1/3위치에 제2단 공심의 천공을 배치하여 천공하는 것을 목징으로 하는 다단 분할 Double Bench 발파 천공 방법.

청구함 2

제 1항의 방법으로 원공된 장약공에 하단에 비하여 상단의 장약량을 10%~30%적게 조절하여 각 단이 등일한 파쇄 효과를 얻을 수 있도록 구획 분할하여 장약하는 것을 특징으로 하는 장약 방법.

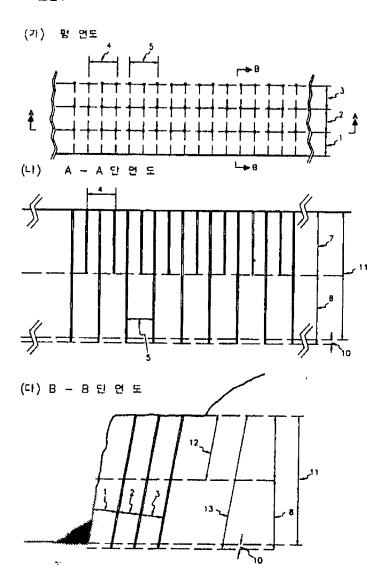
경구화 3

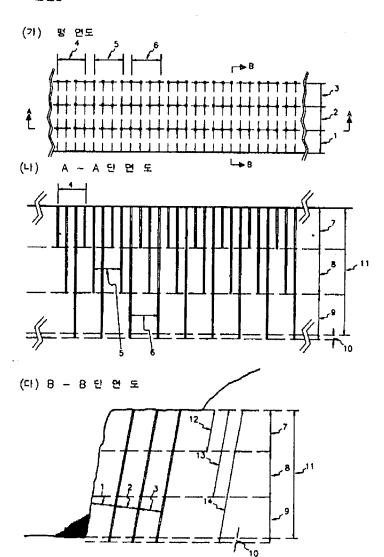
재 1항에 의한 천공 방법과 제 2항에 의한 장약 방법에 의해 장약된 하나의 계단을 분착식 다단으로 상단 전멸부터 후퇴하면서 순차적으로 기폭시키는 것을 특징으로 하는 기폭 방법.

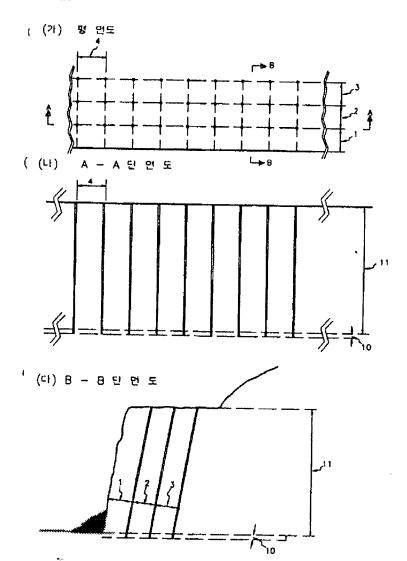
원구함 4

제 1항의 천공 방법, 제 2항의 장약 방법, 제 3항의 기폭 방법을 이용하여 발파 공해 규제 기준에 적합 한 미진용 발파에 적용하는 것을 복징으로 하는 다단 분할 Double Bench 미진용 발파 방법,

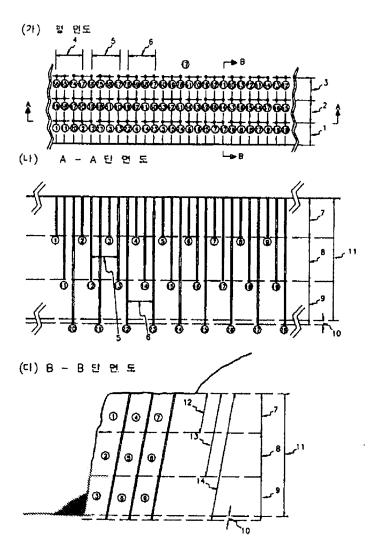
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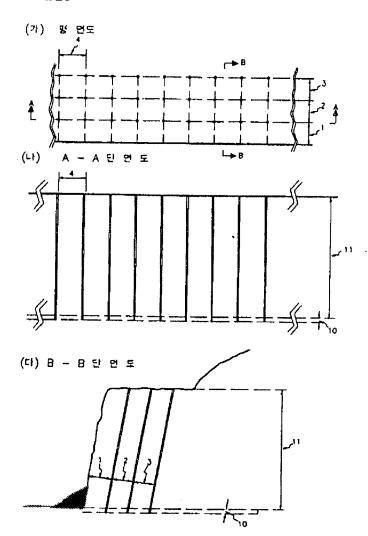




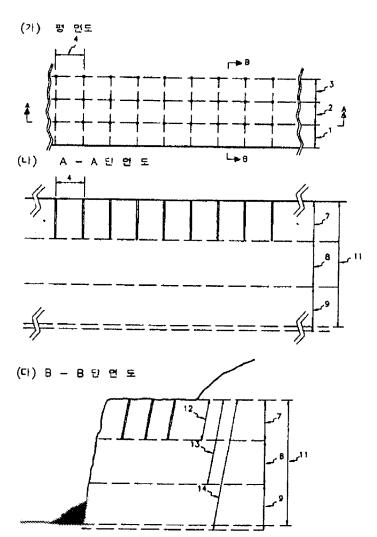


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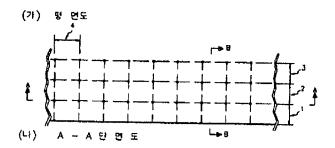


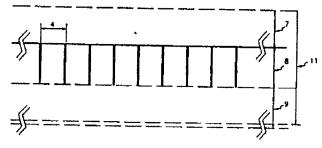


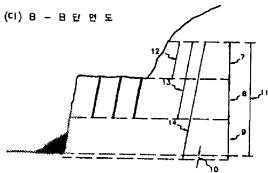
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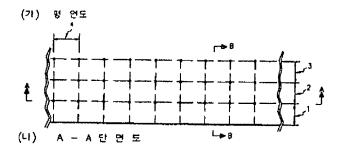
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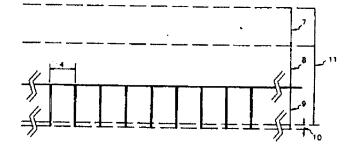


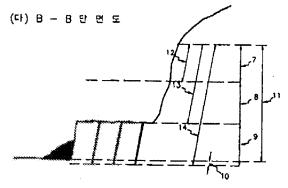


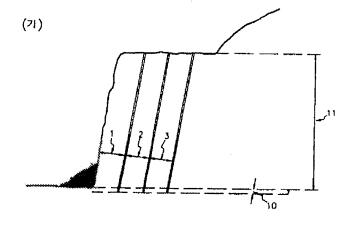


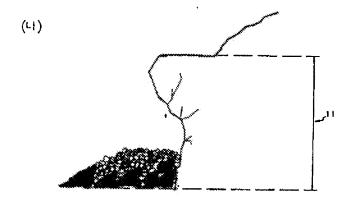
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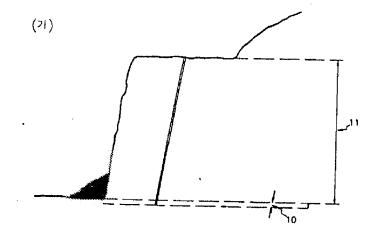


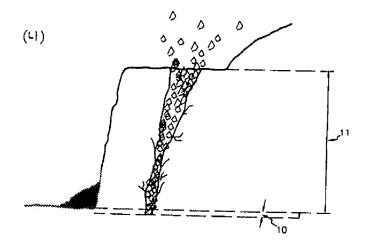












(19) Korea Intellectual Property Office (KR) (12) Published Patent Bulletin (A)

(51) Int. Cl. ⁷ F42D 3/04	(11) Published Patent No. 2003-0009743 (43) Date of Publication: Feb. 5. 2003
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(54) Multi-Step Split Double Bench Blasting Method in Two Face Blasting

Summary of Invention

This invention is concerned with a method for boring and blasting the base rock in an inclined or two-step-face position using explosives, and more specifically, a method for boring and blasting large quantities of base rock at a time using explosives for the purposes of the cutting of an inclined rock surface, excavation, rock blasting, mining or quarrying while controlling the elements of blasting pollution generated during the boring and blasting of the target base rock, including the blasting vibration, noise, flying stones and damage to the blasting boundaries.

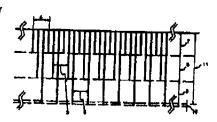
For that purpose, this invention consists of the steps of: determining the minimum burdens (1,2 and 3 in the diagram), the hole spacing (4,5 and 6) and the hole lengths (12,13 and 14) of the target base rock appropriate to the amount of the charge per delay that does not exceed the amount stipulated by the regulations and/or standards of the local authorities concerning the blasting pollution; which is followed by dividing the height (11) of the step to be blasted into several steps (7, 8, and 9); which is followed by positioning drilling holes on each of the minimum burdens at an equal distance and detonating in a sequential order starting from the first step using the delay detonators, which allows boring and blasting large quantities of base rock at a time and thus enhances productivity. Furthermore, the method makes it easy to control the blasting pollution and ensures work safety, while at the same time increasing blasting efficiency and reducing the amount of work involved in post-blasting crushing, which makes it an economical blasting method.

Drawings

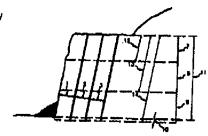




(B) A-A Cross-Sectional View



(C) B-B Cross-Sectional View



Index Terms

Face, minimum burden, hole spacing, bench height, subdrilling, hole length

Specifications

Brief Description of the Drawings

Drawing 1 illustrates the pattern for the Two-Step Split Double Bench Blasting method of this invention and shows the locations represented by the numbers 1 - 13.

Drawing 2 illustrates the pattern for the Three-Step Double Bench Blasting method of this invention and shows the locations represented by the numbers 1 - 14.

Drawing 3 illustrates the ignition pattern of the Two-Step Split Double Bench Blasting method of this invention, showing the order in which charging, detonation and blasting are executed.

Drawing 4 illustrates the ignition pattern of the Three-Step Split Double Bench Blasting method of this invention, showing the order in which charging, detonation and blasting are executed.

Drawing 5 illustrates the conventional bench blasting method.

Drawing 6a illustrates the conventional bench blasting method and shows the first step of the three-step boring and blasting.

Drawing 6b illustrates the conventional bench blasting method and shows the second step of the three-step boring and blasting.

Drawing 6c illustrates the conventional bench blasting method and shows the third step of the three-step boring and blasting.

Drawing 7 illustrates the "overhang" that occurs when the bench height is excessively greater than the minimum burdens in the conventional bench blasting.

Drawing 8 illustrates the "backbreaking" (also called the "overbreaking") that occurs when the step height is excessively greater than the minimum burden in the conventional bench blasting.

[Explanation of the Numbers in the Drawings]

1: First row minimum burden 2: Second row minimum burden

3: Third row minimum burden 4: First row hole spacing

5: Second row hole spacing 6: Third row hole spacing

7: First bench height 8: Second bench height

9: Third bench height 10: Subdrilling height

11: Bench height 12: First hole length

13: Second hole length 14: Third hole length

Detailed Description of the Invention

Purpose of Invention

Technical Field Related to the Invention and Description of the Prior Art

This invention concerns a method for boring and blasting the base rock in an inclined or two-step-face position using explosives and, more specifically, a method for boring and blasting large quantities of base rock at a time using explosives for the purposes of cutting an inclined rock surface, excavation, rock blasting, mining or quarrying while controlling the elements of blasting pollution generated during the boring and blasting of the target base rock, including the blasting vibration, noise, flying stones and damage to the blasting boundaries.

The conventional blasting methods that are applied to the two-free-face base rock include Simultaneous Blasting method, Concentrated Blasting method, and Step Blasting method.

Of the conventional blasting methods, first, the Simultaneous Blasting method uses multiple blast holes, instead of a single blast hole. This method can enhance the blasting efficiency through a simultaneous blasting effect, but the simultaneous explosion of a large amount of explosives generates high levels of blasting vibration and noise, a large amount of flying particles, and brings a relatively severe damage to the blasting boundaries, and therefore the locations to which it can be applied are limited.

Second, the Concentrated Blasting method can be used for blasting with large burdens if the diameter of the blast holes is not increased in proportion to the minimum burdens and the distance between the holes is kept short to accommodate more holes. The blasting method in which a relatively large number of small blast holes are placed within a short distance from one another and large burdens are involved is called "Combination Blasting" or "Concentrated Blasting" method. The benefits of this blasting method include; 1) lower blasting costs; 2) smaller amount of breakage; 3) smaller amount of flying particles; 4) applicable to strong rocks with no joints; and 5) when the same amount of charges are used, a greater amount of stones are quarried compared with single blasting. However, since this method also requires the simultaneous explosion of a large amount of explosives, it, too, generates high levels of blasting

vibration and noise and relatively severe damage to the blasting boundaries, and therefore the locations to which it can be applied are limited.

Third, the Step Blasting method is used at large-scale strip mines such as limestone mines, or to create a level or inclined surface through rock blasting. This blasting method is usually executed by boring vertically a single or multiple rows of holes on the steps as you recede from the free face in order to move the steps to below the apex of the surface. The benefits of this blasting method include the fact that it - 1) allows working from a level surface and is relatively safe as it reduces the dangers of falling rocks or a collapse; 2) simplifies the work process and unifies the blasting plan, enabling the completion of the plan as originally intended; 3) allows quarrying in large quantities and securing a planned quarry production; 4) is advantageous in terms of quality assurance since it allows selective quarrying even if there is change in terrain; 5) is economical because it allows deploying various large-scale, high-performance machinery; 6) generates a relatively smaller amount of boulders compared to other blasting methods; and 7) uses relatively inexpensive explosives such as AN-FO explosives that are low in specific gravity for long-hole blasting. The downsides of this method include the fact that it - 1) requires a relatively longer construction period compared with other strip mining methods; and 2) involves a relatively large amount of initial investments, which include purchasing machinery and equipment and a large amount of preparatory works such as deforestation, soil cutting and entrance making prior to building the steps. In particular, it is necessary to establish a plan for mass production for economical quarrying, including for long-hole boring, but since mass production requires an increased amount of charge per delay, it can generate higher levels of blasting vibration and noise and greater damage to the blasting boundaries, limiting locations to which it can be applied. A more detailed description of such conventional Step Blasting method using the attached drawings is provided, although the method of boring and blasting the planned bench height (11 in Drawing 5) can be applied to locations in which elements of blasting pollution such as blasting vibration, noise and flying particles are not a limiting factor. A multi-step blasting method consisting of - (1) dividing the bench height into several equal parts so that the height of any one part is appropriate to the amount of the charge per delay in accordance with the governing standards; (2) boring and blasting the first step (7 in Drawing 6a); (3) disposing of the refuse; (4) boring and blasting the second step (8 in Drawing 6b); (5) disposing of the refuse; (6) boring and blasting the third step (9 in Drawing 6c) is used in locations in which such factors are a limiting factor. However, in addition to the

problem that it cannot be used in locations that are sensitive to the blasting pollution, the fact is that the method illustrated in Drawing 5 tends to have an overhang in which the upper portion of the rock remains attached at an angle of 90° or greater when the bench height is excessively greater than the minimum burden as shown in Drawing 7 and effectively crushes the lower portion of the rock that is close to the loaded charge while leaving many large chunks of rocks after breaking the upper portion of the rock in which tamping is done but no charge is loaded, increasing the amount of work that needs to be done in the secondary breaking phase. That makes it a disadvantageous choice in terms of safety and causes a delay in loading the charges.

In addition, although the methods illustrated in Drawings 6a, 6b and 6c may allow controlling the blasting pollution to a greater degree compared with the method illustrated in Drawing 5, depending on how many steps the target face is divided into, they may still result in "back-breaking," which occurs when the minimum burden is excessively greater than the bench height as shown in Drawing 8 and cause damage to the blasting boundaries. The method may also cause a delay in the work schedule and lower the blasting efficiency because it requires that the blasting debris be disposed of after the boring and blasting of each step.

Intended Technical Purpose of the Invention

The purpose of this invention is to provide a low-vibration blasting method with adequate blasting capacity that allows the blasting of a base rock without causing any damage to the blasting boundaries using the amount of charge per delay that does not exceed the amount stipulated by the regulations and/or standards of the local authorities concerning the elements of blasting pollution, including the blasting vibration, noise and flying particles, and a method that allows the boring and blasting of large quantities of base rock at a time to achieve planned quarry production in a short period of time with a view to providing solutions to the problems described above.

With a view to achieving such purpose, this invention is intended to provide a method for dividing the target surface into multiple steps, in which the hole length of the first step is determined by choosing a size appropriate to the minimum burden, the hole length of the second step is twice that of the first step, and the hole length of the third step is thrice that of the first step, and for boring and blasting multiple overlapping steps simultaneously at the same location.

Another purpose of this invention is to provide a loading method that allows blasting the upper portion of the steps first while delaying the blasting of the holes in the lower

portion of the steps to utilize them as a free face by spacing the holes at an equal distance, which is determined by dividing the hole spacing on the minimum burden of each row by the number of the steps, and thus preventing damage to the blasting boundaries while achieving the intended purpose of blasting using a relatively small amount of explosives.

Another purpose of this invention is to provide a method that allows the sequential blasting of the explosives loaded in the holes described above through controlling the amount of charges per delay to take advantage of the time difference created by the electric or non-electric detonators in order to contain the effects of the blasting vibration and noise.

Composition and Effect of the Invention

The following is the detailed description of the invention as illustrated in the attached drawings.

Drawing 1 illustrates the Two-Step Split Double Bench Blasting method as applied to a base rock in an inclined or two-step-face position, while Drawing 2 illustrates the Three-Step Double Bench Blasting method, and (A) in Drawings 1 and 2 is the plain view of the hole placement, (B) the A-A cross-sectional view and (C) the B-B cross-sectional view.

This invention is concerned with a method for blasting a two-face target base rock using explosives, and consists of the following steps: Determining the amount of charge per slot and the amount of charge per delay that meet the standards concerning the effect of the blasting pollution elements such as blasting vibration, noise and flying particles; determining the minimum burdens (1), the hole spacing (4) and the hole lengths for the first step (12) based on the charge amounts; which is followed by dividing the height (11) of the step to be blasted by the height of the first step, which is determined in a previous step, into the second (8) and the third (9) steps; which is followed by positioning drilling holes whose length are equal to the first-step (7) hole length (12) on each of the minimum burdens (1, 2 and 3), which is determined in the previous step, with the hole spacing (4) of the first step, while in the case of the Two-Step Split Double Bench Blasting method illustrated in Drawing 1, positioning drilling holes with the hole length equal to the second-step (8) hole length (13) at the ½ points of the first-step hole spacing (4), and in the case of the Three-Step Split Double Bench Basting method illustrated in Drawing 2, positioning drilling holes with the hole length equal to the

Page I

second-step (8) hole length (13) at the 1/3 points of the first step hole spacing and placing drilling holes with the hole length equal to the third-step (9) hole length (14) at the 2/3 points.

In this invention, the charges are loaded in such a manner that the second-step drilling holes are becoming the slot holes serving as the free face during the blasting of the first step (7) in the case of the Two-Step Split Double Bench Blasting method illustrated in Drawing 1, while the second- and the third-step drilling holes become the slot holes serving as the free face during the blasting of the first step (7) in the case of the Three-Step Split Double Bench Blasting method illustrated in Drawing 2, and the third-step drilling holes become the slot holes serving as the free face during the blasting of the second step, allowing the same blasting effect even if a charge reduced by 10 - 30% is loaded in the upper portion compared with the lower portion.

As a result, the method allows reduced upper portion charge amount and prevents flying particles, which may occur when the upper portion holes are overloaded with explosives.

Drawing 3 illustrates the ignition pattern of the Two-Step Split Double Bench Blasting method of this invention, showing the order in which charging, detonation and blasting are executed, and Drawing 4 illustrates the ignition pattern of the Three-Step Split Double Bench Blasting method of this invention, showing the order in which charging, detonation and blasting are executed. The ignition of the detonators starts from the ones closest to the free face and proceeds towards the rear, in the order of the upper portion of the front row, the lower portion of the front row, the upper portion of the next row, then the lower portion of the row and so on. In each row, the ignition starts from the centre and continues to the left and right in case the front area is where the least amount of the flying particles and the lowest level of noise are detected, depending on the surrounding conditions, whereas the ignition starts from the left and continues to the right in case that the least amount of flying particles and the lowest level of noise are detected in the left-side area, and from the right and then continues to the left in case that the least amount of flying particles and the lowest level of noise are detected in the right-side area.

This is a method in which the blasting vibration, noise and flying particles can be effectively controlled by reducing the height (11) of the steps or dividing the target base rock into smaller steps based on the permitted amounts of charge per slot and charge

per delay, in the case that the boring and loading method of this invention described above is applied to the low-vibration blasting.

Effect of the Invention

As described above, this invention is concerned with a method for boring and blasting the base rock in an inclined or two-step-face position using explosives, and involves dividing the target surface into multiple steps, in which the hole length of the first step is determined by choosing a size appropriate to the minimum burden, the hole length of the second step is twice that of the first step, and the hole length of the third step is thrice that of the first step. Since the method involves the boring and blasting of multiple overlapping steps simultaneously at the same location, it eliminates the need to dispose of the refuse after the blasting of each step as is required when the steps are blasted individually, and since it allows achieving quarry production in large quantities, it not only enhances work productivity but also is an economical blasting method.

In addition, the method allows dividing the target base rock into multiple steps and blasting the target base rock using the amount of charge per delay that meets the standards concerning the effect of the blasting pollution elements such as the blasting vibration, noise and flying particles, enabling the effect of low-vibration blasting and the containment of the elements of blasting pollution generated during the boring and blasting of the target base rock.

Furthermore, since the lower-portion drilling holes become the slot holes serving as a free face during the blasting of the upper portion, the method allows reduced charge amount and affords a controlled blasting effect by line drilling, which prevents damage to the blasting boundaries.

In addition, it prevents overhanging and backbreaking and generates relatively smaller amount of large chunks or rocks, and thus reduces the amount of work involved in post-blasting breaking by: dividing a step into multiple steps; drilling holes of different lengths according to their location; loading the charges into double-bored slots in such a manner that the blasting occurs sequentially.

(57) Claims

Claim 1

A Multi-Step Split Double Bench Boring and Blasting method for boring and blasting the base rock in an inclined or two-step-face position using explosives, consisting of the steps of: determining the amount of charge per slot and the amount of charge per delay that meet the standards concerning the effect of blasting pollution elements such as blasting vibration, noise and flying particles; determining the minimum burden distance, the hole spacing and the hole lengths for the first step based on the charge amounts determined in the previous step, which is followed by dividing the height of the step to be blasted at a time by the height of the first step, which is determined in a previous step, into the second and the third steps, which is followed by positioning drilling holes whose length is equal to the first-step hole length on each of the minimum burdens, which is determined in the previous step, with the hole spacing of the first step, while in the case of the Two-Step Split Double Bench Blasting method illustrated in Drawing 1, positioning drilling holes with the hole length equal to the second-step (8) hole length (13) at the ½ points of the first-step hole spacing, and in the case of the Three-Step Split Double Bench Basting method illustrated in Drawing 2, positioning drilling holes with the hole length equal to the second-step (8) hole length (13) at the 1/3 points of the first step space and placing drilling holes with the hole length equal to the third-step (9) hole length (14) at the 2/3 points.

Claim 2

A method for loading charges into the holes drilled according to the drilling method described in Claim 1, in which the target surface is divided into multiple segments for loading to allow all steps to have the same blasting effect by loading 10 – 30% less charge into the holes in the upper portion compared with the ones in the lower portion.

Claim 3

A blasting method in which a step, which is drilled according to the drilling method described in Claim 1 and loaded according to the loading method described in Claim 2, is blasted in a sequential manner starting from the upper front row and continuing through the multiple steps.

Claim 4

A Multi-Step Split Double Bench Low-Vibration Blasting method in which the drilling method of Claim 1, the loading method of Claim 2 and the detonating method of Claim 3 are applied to performing a low vibrating blasting that meets the standards concerning blasting pollution.